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BULLETIN TO THE SCHOOLS

In this issue

NEW LAWS AFFECTING EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Printing difficulties made it impossible to publish the April and May issues of the Bulletin to the Schools.

With this June issue of the Bulletin to the Schools, publication is suspended until September. An index to volume 34 will be prepared and will be sent upon request to the Bureau of Publications.

COVER PICTURE: Playmates at Vassar Nursery School

Photograph by Henry E. Brown, photographer for Vassar Nursery School

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BULLETIN TO THE SCHOOLS

Issued monthly during the school year by the State Education Department

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The University of the State of New York

Bulletin to the Schools

VOLUME 34 JUNE 1948 NUMBER 8

NEW LAWS AFFECTING EDUCATION

PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF LAW

The 1948 Legislature enacted a great many laws of vital importance to the state education system. Of special import and interest are laws establishing a State University and authorizing the establishment of a system of community colleges; creating a new type of school district, known as the Intermediate School District; authorizing school district reserve funds; establishing a high school equivalency diploma as legal evidence of high school education; setting up a new anti-discrimination procedure for institutions of higher learning; adding 1200 new state war service scholarships for veterans; enacting a new state aid formula for school districts; and initiating a constitutional amendment which would provide separate tax limits for cities of less than 125,000 population and for school districts which are located, in whole or in part, in such cities.

These, together with all the other more important laws relating to education, are explained in the following summary of 1948 legislation of interest to school districts. All references to sections, unless otherwise indicated, are to the new sections of the Education Law. All laws referred to are now in effect, except as otherwise expressly stated.

Legislation Affecting School Districts Generally

Chapter 110 amends subdivision 16 of section 1709 so as to authorize and require boards of education of union free and central school districts to adopt rules and regulations governing the excusing of absences of members of the teaching and supervising staff and the granting of leaves of absence either with or without pay.

Chapter 187 amends section 15 of the Vehicle and Traffic Law, so as to require all school buses owned by school districts or municipal corporations and used exclusively as school buses, to be painted the color known as "national school bus chrome." The effective date is September 1, 1949.

Chapter 195 extends the emergency suspension of the provisions prohibiting the practice of nursing by other than registered or practical nurses to April 1, 1949.

Chapter 251 amends section 402 so as to allow the sale of schoolhouses of districts which have contracted for the education of all their children outside the district and which schoolhouses have been unused, after a period of two years (instead of five as before) of such non-use.

Chapter 681 amends section 402 by adding to subdivision 2 thereof the following provision:

Prior to the sale of school buildings and site or grounds, as provided by this subdivision, the board of education or the trustees, having jurisdiction thereof, may lease such school buildings and site or grounds, or any part thereof, for residential purposes for periods not in excess of one year. Rentals therefor shall be in such amounts and payable at such times as the board shall determine.

Chapter 303 amends section 4501 by authorizing two or more school districts jointly to acquire lands for school camp purposes and establish and operate joint school camps thereon under regulations to be approved by the Commissioner of Education.

Chapter 389 amends section 3213 by eliminating the requirement that supervisors of attendance must have completed a four-year course, or its equivalent, in an approved secondary school, before they become eligible for appointment.

Chapter 512 amends section 3204 to require instruction in American history in all secondary public day schools of the State.

Chapter 691 amends section 408. Heretofore this section provided that no schoolhouse may be erected, repaired, enlarged or remodeled at an expense exceeding $500, nor any tax levied therefor in any city of less than 70,000 population or any other school district, until plans and specifications have been approved by the Commissioner of Education. The chapter raises the expense figure to $1000.

Chapter 861 adds a new article 40 (sections 1950–58) to the Education Law, establishing a new type of school district known as the Intermediate School District, and, pending the creation of such districts, establishing boards of cooperative educational services. The Commissioner of Education is authorized, in accordance with a state-wide plan prepared by him, to lay out intermediate school districts on the basis of petitions from the areas involved. Thereafter a meeting of the school authorities of the districts affected is to be held which will decide if special meetings of the voters are to be held to decide on the actual establishment of the intermediate district. If a majority of all votes cast in the entire area is in favor, the Commissioner is to make an order establishing and designating the district by name (to take effect on the following July 1st). Each intermediate district is to have a board to be known as the intermediate council, which will consist of the members of boards of education, trustees and school directors of the districts and towns (or portions thereof) included. The functions of this body will be, in the main, the election of the members of the intermediate board of education, approval, amendment or disapproval of the intermediate district budget and apportionment of responsibilities between the intermediate and component districts. The intermediate board of education is to consist of five members (each to be selected from a different component district) who may not be trustees or board members of component districts. The intermediate board is to have the following functions: appointment of a superintendent as its executive officer (for a five-year term, subject to removal for cause) and all other personnel required, administration of transportation and attendance in the constituent districts, instruction in industrial-trade education, adult education and education of handicapped children, assistance to principals and teachers in the improvement of instruction and the performance of any other educational services assigned to it by vote of the intermediate council. The intermediate board may also undertake the administration of educational programs and services for one or more component districts at their request and expense. The superintendent of the intermediate district is to take over the functions of the district superintendents, more than half of the enrolment of whose supervisory districts is included in the intermediate district, and (ultimately) the functions of village superintendents with relation to the recommendation of teacher appointment, tenure and discontinuance. The intermediate board of education is to designate sites for buildings and to direct component boards to call special meetings of their districts to vote on expenditures for purchase of sites, erection of buildings, repairs, additions, alterations or improvement thereof. Such meetings may authorize the levy of taxes in one sum or in instalments. Bonds and notes issued therefor will be obligations of the intermediate district. Taxes are to be prorated to the constituent districts by the intermediate board of education on the basis of true value. The intermediate district will receive an annual state aid administrative quota (during the next two

school years) of not to exceed $125,000 for each such district, on the basis of a contract between the Commissioner of Education and the intermediate board of education, for services to be rendered to the constituent districts. In addition, the intermediate district will be entitled to the special class quota, adult education quota, transportation quota and summer high school quota, wherever the corresponding services are rendered.

The law further provides for the establishment by the Commissioner of Education of boards of cooperative educational services pending the creation of intermediate districts upon petition of a meeting of the school directors and school boards of any supervisory district which is not a part of an intermediate district, for the purpose of carrying out a program of shared educational services and instruction in special subjects approved by the Commissioner. Upon authorization of such a board by the Commissioner, the petitioning authorities will elect a five-member board of cooperative educational services, with the district superintendent as executive officer. Two or more such boards in adjoining supervisory districts may cooperate in providing educational services. Such services, on request of local districts, may include: school nurse-teachers, attendance supervisors, dental hygienists, teachers of art, music, physical education, vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking, guidance counselors and other approved services. The board of cooperative educational services will make surveys in the matter, employ all necessary personnel, receive state aid in the amount of the approved excess of the cost over local district contributions, allocate and receive such local contributions, borrow money in anticipation of revenues due, arrange services with other public agencies (by contract or otherwise), and report to the Commissioner of Education.

The law restricts the number of intermediate districts to be laid out by the Commissioner during the next two calendar years to five.

State Aid Legislation

Chapter 116 amends section 3602 by adding a subdivision which continues the $25 per month per teacher state aid quota, provided the district continues to employ the same number of teachers and provided the district receives its state aid under the 1925 formula (former section 491). There is to be a prorata reduction in case of a reduction of the staff, but no increase in case of additional teachers. The chapter also continues the central school district apportionment under chapter 359 of the Laws of 1947. It further amends section 3603 in similar manner with regard to continuation of the $25 per month per teacher state aid quota. The main feature of this law, however, is the establishment of a third state aid formula in addition to the two formulas heretofore in effect, by adding the new section 3603-*a*. The most important differences between this formula and the 1945 provision consist of an increase in the equalization factor from $2.65 to $7 (central high school districts from $1.32½ to $3.50; for central school districts the one-mill transportation deduction to be a part of such $7); the inclusion of central school districts in the new formula; increases in the unit allowances for kindergarten and grades 1 through 6, from $100 to $200 ($100 for half-day kindergarten attendance), and for grades 7 through 12 from $130 to $240 (in districts employing three or more teachers). The new law provides a minimum of $60 for each pupil in average daily attendance in grades kindergarten through 6 ($30 for half-day kindergarten attendance) and $100 for each pupil in average daily attendance in grades 7 through 12. One-teacher common school districts or districts with average daily attendance of less than 26, are to be allotted $2500 plus $10 for each pupil in average daily attendance. Two-teacher common school districts with average daily attendance of over 25, are to receive $5000 plus $10 for each pupil in average daily attendance. Under the new formula the average daily attendance

(*Continued on page 245*)

PLACEMENT OF TEACHERS ON SALARY STEPS

ROBERT C. KILLOUGH, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF LAW

The new Teachers' Salary Law mandated that on July 1, 1947, each teacher serving in the district employing eight or more teachers be placed upon a salary step in a salary schedule. Although the school year is drawing to a close, each day brings a multitude of inquiries from teachers concerning placement on salary steps, and it is becoming more and more apparent that, if the school districts through boards of education and superintendents have assigned the teachers to salary steps, they have failed to inform teachers in many of the school districts throughout the State. It is the duty of the school authorities to notify each teacher concerning the step in the salary schedule on which he has been placed. Where teachers have not been so notified, the matter should be given immediate attention.

Documents entitled "Notice of Appointment" are again being presented to teachers in school districts subject to the Tenure Law. The documents that have been brought to the Division of Law are not the notices given to new teachers who are being appointed to commence the service of probationary terms, nor are they notices appointing teachers on tenure. Rather, they are notices of appointment to teachers, many of whom have been on tenure for years and others who were appointed some time ago to serve probationary terms. These documents serve only to confuse teachers and mislead boards of education. If it is intended to notify a teacher concerning the salary which will be paid for the school year commencing July 1, 1949, a simple statement to that effect suffices. After a teacher is once appointed to serve a probationary term, there is no legal authority to give any other notice until it is decided whether he shall be granted tenure or his services terminated. Teachers in tenure areas serve continuously and are not employed for a ten-month period.

The practice of sending out salary notices, either in printed or typewritten form, which state that they must be returned by a certain date in order to avoid dismissal, seems still to persist in some districts. Such clauses are unenforceable. Where a teacher is on probation, he may not be dismissed, except on recommendation of the district superintendent. Failure to sign salary notices in the requested manner can not, in and by itself, terminate a teacher's employment. Where a teacher is on tenure, he may, of course, be discharged only after the bringing of charges and a hearing as provided for in the law. While an early notification of the school authorities in case of intended change of employment by the teacher is urged as a matter of fairness, these clauses have no legal standing and should be discontinued. It should be noted, however, that a teacher who does not advise his board of education of his intention to change employment until so late in the year that the board is unable to secure another teacher in his place and who thereby jeopardizes the educational welfare of the pupils of the district, may lose his license by revocation under the law.

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SUPERINTENDENT DIES

John S. Childs of Oxford, district superintendent of schools for the third supervisory district, Chenango county, died suddenly March 20th. Mr Childs had been superintendent of that district since 1912, and although nearly 80 years of age, he continued his duties daily until the day of his death. Under his leadership the 54 districts of his area were combined into three central schools.

MINIMUM TIME SCHEDULES ISSUED

Response from schoolmen of the State to the Department's recommendation for maintenance of adequate school time schedules, recently issued by Associate Commissioner Harry V. Gilson, indicates their indorsement of the need to maintain adequate programs for today's school children, even though to do so may present a complicated administrative problem.

According to Doctor Gilson, concern is general among the public school educators of the State that current emergency conditions — the duration of which can not be measured — will cause a serious decline in educational accomplishment for those now in the schools and for those who will enter during the next few years.

" Various adjustments have been made locally to meet the current crowded enrolments," Doctor Gilson said. " Abbreviated hours, double sessions, increased size of classes with attendant increase of teacher-pupil loads have been proposed, and in some communities adopted temporarily to meet the emergency. High construction costs for school buildings are everywhere a threat to early provision of the added facilities which are so obviously needed to bring permanent relief."

The following outline of daily school sessions, given by Doctor Gilson in his recent communication to superintendents and principals, represents the minimum schedules needed to cover the state programs of study at the various grade levels:

Kindergarten:

All-day sessions	5 hours
Half-day sessions	2½ hours
Grades 1 through 6	5 hours
Grades 7 through 12	5½ hours

This schedule is exclusive of time allowed for lunch periods.

Doctor Gilson states that this schedule does not define the needs for a better-than-minimum program and represents no better opportunity for instruction than was provided a quarter of a century ago.

It should be noted that while the Department recognizes the one-session two and one-half-hour program for kindergarten as meeting minimum requirements, it recommends a two-session five-hour day. Similarly, the Department considers that a six-hour day for the secondary school is desirable if adequate recognition is to be given both general and special areas of study. The law requires a minimum six-hour day for vocational schools receiving federal subsidy.

While the Department recognizes the present emergency, it stresses the importance of immediate planning so that action to provide increased facilities may be taken promptly when conditions permit. " The prospect of large increases in enrolments sharply defines and extends the problem of adequate school facilities, especially in view of the difficulties already being experienced," said Doctor Gilson. " In the next seven years the over-all enrolment increase will probably approach 380,000 pupils."

" This is a time when educational demands on adults for the practical necessities of life are increasing. It is also a time when the democratic way of life is challenged. Competent citizens will be critically needed for the years ahead. Adequate training of those future citizens is a heavy responsibility upon both the educator and the public," said Doctor Gilson. " Administrators, teachers and school boards alike share the responsibility to train today's children for their future tasks. Opportunities lost now can never be regained. The present emergency calls for ingenuity to devise sound solutions and for patience to develop those solutions. But solutions must be found for the future of the Nation is involved."

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Herbert Percy Whitlock, a former member of the staff of the New York State Museum, died in New York City on February 22d at the age of 80.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT SCHOOL YEAR SUGGESTED

The 1948–49 Register of Attendance will include a school calendar prepared by the Bureau of Statistical Services. The Bureau points out that this is a suggested calendar prepared to assist trustees, boards of education and school administrators to plan a school calendar that will meet the requirements of the statute and will give suitable consideration to local conditions. The suggested calendar is printed below. It will be noted that it provides for 194 days. School is required by statute to be in session 190 days, inclusive of legal holidays and days spent by teachers at district superintendents' conferences and at meetings of the State Teachers Association.

September	7th	School opens
October	12th	Columbus Day*
November	2d	Election Day*†
November	11th	Armistice Day*
November	25th	Thanksgiving Day*
November	26th	Vacation‡
December	23d–31st	Christmas Holiday‡
January	24th–27th	Regents Examinations
February	22d	Washington's Birthday*†
April	14th–22d	Easter Holiday‡
May	30th	Memorial Day*
June	20th–23d	Regents Examinations
June	24th	School closes‡

A legal holiday falling on Sunday is to be observed on the following Monday. Labor Day may be counted only when school has opened prior thereto. A legal holiday occurring after school has opened in September is to be counted as one of the 190 days of session required provided it is directly preceded or directly followed by a day on which school is regularly in session. Upon Election Day and Washington's Birthday school may be in session or not, as determined by the school authorities. No day is to be counted twice. Therefore, when school is in session on such days, they are not to be listed also as holidays.

No. of School Days during Month of		*Legal Holidays*
September	18	
October	20	Columbus Day
November	18	Election Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day
December	16	
January	21	
February	19	Washington's Birthday
March	23	
April	14	
May	21	Memorial Day
June	18	
	188	6
	194	

* Legal holidays.
† School authorities decide whether school shall be in session on these days.
‡ School authorities determine vacation periods.

BUSINESS OFFICIALS MEET

School business officials from all over the State met in Albany on May 18th to discuss current problems of school building construction and maintenance, school purchasing and school records and accounting. The conference was called by the Bureau of Field Services.

At the close of the discussion, the officials present voted to form a State Association of School Business Officials, as part of the international association which includes groups in most of the states and Canada. Francis C. Buros, White Plains, was elected president; Joseph Ernst, Rochester, vice president; Ernest Peachy, Jamestown, treasurer; Walter Hawkins, Freeport, and William R. Dickson, Syracuse, directors. Maurice G. Osborne, Chief of the Bureau of Field Services, was elected secretary.

Board of Regents

RULES CHANGED FOR PREPROFESSIONAL STUDY

Regulations of the Commissioner of Education with respect to the minimum requirements for admission to professional schools and colleges, as well as procedures for handling admissions to such schools were revised by action of the Board of Regents at its meeting in Albany on March 19th.

The revised requirements for preprofessional study maintain the established high standards for which New York State is known. They stress general academic competence and provide a broad base of preliminary education applicable to practically all professions, while including special requirements justifiable for particular professions. The requirements set by the Commissioner's Regulations are minimum; colleges and professional schools will continue to adopt such additional requirements as their professional programs demand.

Requirements for study in the field of veterinary medicine are increased from one year to two years of liberal arts study after September 1, 1951.

For the first time, requirements for the study of ophthalmic dispensing were included in the Commissioner's Regulations. This is in accordance with legislative action in the 1946 session.

Admission to study in any of the professions requires the completion of a four-year course in a registered high school with credits of 16 units of work, 10 units of which must be in academic courses. For the professions of registered professional nurse, dental hygienist and embalmers and/or undertakers no other special requirements are prescribed. Requirements for ophthalmic dispensing, however, include two units in mathematics as part of the required high school academic units.

Revised requirements for pharmacy specify at least four units in English, one in American history, two in mathematics and five in other academic electives as well as the passing of Regents examinations in English, American history and mathematics. In lieu of the Regents examinations the candidate must present scholastic standing in the upper half of the high school graduating class.

Procedures for handling admissions to professional schools were revised to omit the issuance of individual qualifying certificates heretofore furnished by the Department except in the case of candidates for schools of law and of embalming. Admissions to these schools are controlled respectively by the rules of the Court of Appeals and by the Public Health Law. Under the new procedure, a student who meets the admissions requirements of the school he selects will be admitted and his matriculation will be reported by the school to the Department.

The system of individual qualifying certificates issued by the Department was initiated as a public safeguard in the days when professional and preprofessional standards were developing. During the year ending June 30, 1947, the Department issued 8820 qualifying certificates for admission to study in 11 professions. Today's high level of educational standards of colleges and professional schools makes this service by the Department unnecessary. The issuance of qualifying certificates for study in the fields of architecture, engineering, certified public accountancy and optometry has already been discontinued. The action taken by the Board of Regents discontinues the use of qualifying certificates for all other professions except those covered by statute.

DOMINICK F. MAURILLO ELECTED REGENT

Regent Dominick F. Maurillo

Dr Dominick F. Maurillo was elected to the State Board of Regents by the State Legislature on March 3d for a term of 13 years. Doctor Maurillo, a native of Manhattan, is a practising physician in Brooklyn. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1920 with the degree of bachelor of arts and received his doctor of medicine degree from the University of Maryland in 1924.

Doctor Maurillo represents the new Second Judicial District, recently created by the division of the old Second District into the new Second and the Tenth Districts. The State Education Law provides that each judicial district is entitled to at least one member of the State Board of Regents. His appointment brings the membership of the Board to 13, since the law requires that the number of Regents shall be three more than the number of judicial districts.

APPOINTMENTS MADE TO STATE BOARDS

At its meeting on March 19th, the Board of Regents appointed James E. Lanigan of Fulton to the board of visitors of State Teachers College, Oswego, for a term of seven years beginning March 19, 1948. Mr Lanigan, a businessman in Fulton, has served as elementary and high school principal and has been president of the board of education of Fulton since 1943. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Ash of Fulton.

Ira A. Schur of New York City was appointed a member of the State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners, effective April 18, 1948. Mr Schur succeeds Walter N. Dean of New York. The Regents also authorized the increase in the number of members of the C. P. A. Board from five to seven.

Mary Crofts, supervisor of mathematics in the schools of Buffalo, was appointed to the committee assisting the Department in preparing a syllabus in mathematics. She succeeds Sara Walsh of Buffalo, resigned.

Everett J. Penny of White Plains was appointed by the Regents at its meeting on April 16th to serve on the State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners for a period of five years. Alden C. Smith of New York City was named to the same board for a term of three years.

George B. Harmon of Brockport was reappointed to the board of visitors of State Teachers College, Brockport, for a term of seven years beginning April 18, 1948. Mr Harmon has been a member of this board since 1941.

Dr Clyde Lamb Randall of Buffalo was appointed by the Board of Regents at its meeting on May 21st as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr James K. Quigley, Rochester, whose term would have expired July 31, 1948.

Carol F. Hall of New York City was appointed to the Certified Public Accountant Committee on Grievances for a term ending April 30, 1951. He succeeds Ira A. Schur of New York City, resigned.

REGENTS ACT TO MEET TEACHER SHORTAGE

The Board of Regents took steps to relieve the critical shortage of elementary and nursery school teachers in upstate New York at its meeting in Albany on April 16th. The Board authorized the issuance to graduates of liberal arts colleges of one-year teaching certificates, renewable under stated conditions for five years, when a permanent certificate will be issued upon proof of the completion of 30 hours of graduate professional training in appropriate fields.

Candidates for these certificates must have completed four years of undergraduate work in college and six semester hours of graduate work, together with satisfactory teaching experience under supervision.

The plan includes the establishment of intensive summer session training programs of graduate grade in the ten state teachers colleges preparing elementary school teachers. It is aimed at removing the necessity for issuing one-year temporary licenses to persons who do not meet the requirements for the regular forms of teaching certificates granted by the Department. During the school year 1946–47 the Department issued 1275 such temporary licenses.

The plan contemplates seeking the cooperation of superintendents of schools in the employment of liberal arts college graduates to fill the elementary school teaching vacancies that can not be filled by qualified candidates. It includes also the development of cooperative recruitment programs to interest this year's college graduates who possess special aptitudes for teaching younger children in accepting employment in the public schools. Those who accept such employment will receive intensive training in the state teachers colleges. The colleges in cooperation with the State Education Department and the local school systems will develop a program of evaluating the classroom teaching of those employed under this plan so that the teachers may receive Department credit for satisfactory supervised practice teaching.

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CONFERENCE

The 13th annual Conference on Educational and Vocational Guidance will be held July 22d and 23d at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. The conference will be sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Guidance of the State Education Department, the New York State Counselors Association and the School of Education of Syracuse University. The theme of the conference will be " Youth, Our Greatest National Resource." The program includes the following discussion topics: Objective Tests as a Tool in Counseling; The Organization and Conduct of a Guidance Service; The Counselor and His Problems; What Next for Youth in Secondary Schools?

CHARTERS GRANTED BY REGENTS

The Board of Regents at its meeting on March 19th granted a provisional charter to run for five years to the Experimental School, Inc., New York City. The school will give work at elementary and secondary school levels and in conjunction with the regular curriculum program will conduct experiments with materials and methods of instruction.

The Regents also granted a provisional charter, to run for five years, to The Roosevelt School at Hyde Park, Inc. Located on the former Archibald Rogers estate at Hyde Park, the school will furnish elementary education for boys and will provide boarding facilities for its pupils.

The Regents extended for three years the provisional charter granted in 1942 to the Keeseville Historical Society which conducts a museum for the exhibit of historical manuscripts, records, data and relics at Keeseville, Clinton county.

Approval was given for change of name for several schools, as follows:

Abraham L. Kellogg High School, Treadwell, to Abraham L. Kellogg Central School

Champlain High School, Champlain, to Champlain Central School

Crown Point Union School, Crown Point, to Crown Point Central School

Delevan High School, Delevan, to Delevan Central School

Ellicottville High School, Ellicottville, to Ellicottville Central School

Geneseo High School, Geneseo, to Geneseo Central School

Hancock High School, Hancock, to Hancock Central School

Naples High School, Naples, to Naples Central School

Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, to Orchard Park Central School

Parker High School, Clarence, to Clarence Central School

Peru High School, Peru, to Peru Central School

South Glens Falls High School, South Glens Falls, to South Glens Falls Central School

Westport High School, Westport, to Westport Central School

Scio High School, Scio, was advanced from middle high school grade to high school grade, covering ninth through twelfth years.

Amendments to charters and extensions of charters of several institutions were granted by the Board of Regents at its meeting on April 16th.

The Institute of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Diocese of Buffalo, which conducts a teacher-training college under the name of Mount St Joseph Teachers College in Buffalo, was authorized, by amendment to its charter, to conduct courses for the training of secondary grade teachers and the right to confer the degree of master of education. Since 1937 the college has conducted courses to train members of religious communities as teachers of elementary grade subjects.

A three-year extension was granted on the provisional charter of Cardinal Farley Military Academy at Rhinecliff.

The charters of the Blue Point Public Library and the Tupper Lake Public Library were extended for five years.

Permission was granted to change the name of Noll Technical School, Inc., to Columbus Technical School, Inc. The school is located at 130–32 West 20th street, New York City.

The Regents authorized change of name of Pittsford High School, Pittsford, to Pittsford Central School.

The name of the Vocational High School for Boys at 21 West 138th street, New York City, was changed to the New York Vocational High School, and the school was advanced from two-year to four-year industrial high school grade.

At its meeting on May 21st, the Regents took the following action on charter matters:

An absolute charter was granted to The Ulster County Historical Society of Kingston. The society has its headquarters at Bevier House in the town of Marbletown, Ulster county.

Provisional charters, valid for five years, were granted to the Brooklyn Nursery School, Inc., Brooklyn, and to the Sullivan Free Library, Chittenango, as a free association library.

Permission was granted to amend the charter of the First Settlement Music School of Buffalo to effect a change of name to Community Music School of Buffalo. The school was first chartered in 1924.

The provisional charter of the Epiphany Apostolic Junior College at New Windsor, Orange county, was extended for three years. The school, administered by the order of St Joseph's of the Sacred Heart, Inc., trains for the Roman Catholic priesthood for work with southern Negro missions.

The Northeastern Association for Workers Education, West Park, Ulster county, was granted a three-year extension of its provisional charter. The association was formed to provide opportunities for high school and higher education to adult workers in industry.

The following changes in names of schools were authorized by the Board of Regents at its meeting on May 21st:

Copenhagen High School to Copenhagen Central School

Mooers High School to Mooers Central School

New Lebanon High School to New Lebanon Central School

Portville High School to Portville Central School

Sandy Creek High School to Sandy Creek Central School

South Otselic High School to South Otselic Central School

Spencer High School to Spencer Central School

West Winfield High School to West Winfield Central School

Worcester High School to Worcester Central School

The Monroe School of Business, New York, was registered as a business school. The Kelley Business Institute, Niagara Falls, was reregistered as a business school.

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REGENTS AT UNIVERSITIES

Members of the State Board of Regents gained firsthand information about the operation of the state-supported and other colleges at Cornell University and Syracuse University when they held their May meeting at Ithaca and continued their session with a visit to Syracuse.

The May meeting was held at Cornell University at the invitation of President Edmund E. Day, who early in the year urged the Board to make this arrangement in order to visit and inspect the university. The Regents had a long-standing invitation to visit Syracuse University and the invitation was renewed when plans were made for holding the meeting at Ithaca. Both at Cornell University and Syracuse University are state-supported colleges which by law are the direct concern of the Board of Regents, although all degree-conferring institutions of the State, as a part of The University of the State of New York, are under the general control of the Regents.

Committee meetings and the regular business session at Ithaca were interspersed with a tour of the Cornell campus and inspection of research exhibits. The Regents were guests of President Day at two luncheons, a tea and a dinner. At Syracuse they were dinner and luncheon guests of Dr William P. Tolley, chancellor of Syracuse University. They visited the colleges on the Syracuse University campus.

COMMISSIONER'S REGULATIONS REVISED

Curriculum Revision

Revisions in the Commissioner's Regulations relating to the secondary school curriculum were adopted by the Board of Regents at its May meeting in Ithaca. The revisions follow the general recommendations outlined in the report on Basic Issues in Secondary Education adopted in 1947.

In contrast to an inflexible curriculum pattern the newly revised curriculum regulations give schools considerable latitude in the organization of the secondary school program. Within the broad curriculum framework under the Commissioner's Regulations, local school authorities may so schedule the classroom work and so adapt and adjust the curriculum as to meet the educational needs and interests of the pupils in any particular community. The revised regulations place emphasis upon objectives and final outcomes rather than upon a time serving or subject matter process. They encourage controlled experimentation and are expected to give impetus to local curriculum development.

Professional Requirements

At its May 21st meeting the Board of Regents approved amendments to the Commissioner's Regulations relating to the professional licensing examinations. The regulations regarding the examination for license as a registered nurse were changed to place the emphasis of the examination on nursing rather than upon individual subjects. In place of an examination presented in ten parts or subjects as has been the practice, the licensing examination will now be arranged to cover five fields of nursing and will omit the practical examination heretofore given, which is not mandatory for the registered nurse licensing examination.

Regulations governing the payment of fees for examination to practise as a registered pharmacist were changed to conform to the new fee of $25 set by law.

Trade Teachers

The Board of Regents at its meeting on March 19th adopted amendments to the regulations of the Commissioner of Education relating to certificates for teaching a shop subject. This change raises the general education level of teachers of shop subjects to at least high school graduation and makes provision for granting 16 semester hours of post high school credit to tradesmen for skills and technical knowledge.

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NEW CENTRALIZATIONS

New York State's 352d central school district was organized June 2d in the Cherry Creek-South Dayton area by a vote of 542 to 221. This latest centralization brings together 27 former school districts, most of which are in the second supervisory district of Chautauqua county, of which J. William Anderson is superintendent, and the fourth supervisory district of Cattaraugus county, of which Essie E. Babcock is district superintendent. Parts also lie in the first supervisory district of Chautauqua county, of which Frank C. Brown is superintendent, and the fourth district of Cattaraugus county, of which Kenneth E. Gibbin is superintendent.

This is the fifth central district organized since May 1st. Those previously organized are Heuvelton in the third supervisory district of St Lawrence county, Arnold D. Northrup, superintendent; Olive-Shandaken in the fourth supervisory district of Ulster county, Reginald R. Bennett, superintendent; Williamsville in the first supervisory district of Erie county, A. W. Harkness, superintendent; Webster in the first supervisory district of Monroe county, Wallace W. Rayfield, superintendent. The Heuvelton, Olive-Shandaken and Webster centralizations are the first in their supervisory districts.

Educational Notes

STATE FREEDOM TRAIN PREVIEWED

A preview showing of priceless documents to be included in the New York State Freedom Train was assembled by Dr Charles F. Gosnell, State Librarian, for exhibit at the National Antique Show in New York City, March 8th–14th.

The purpose of this State Freedom Train exhibit is to show the citizens of New York State the great role their State has played in the evolution of American Freedoms. Governor Thomas E. Dewey has signed the bill creating an 11-member commission and appropriating $50,000 toward the expenses of the State Freedom Train.

Scheduled to go on tour in October, the train will travel to all the large cities and principal towns of the State. Since the stops of the national Freedom Train were so limited and so few people could visit it, it is planned that the New York State Train will make as many stops as possible and stay as long as the people want it to stay. There will be no age limit for child visitors to the train.

The exhibit previewing the Freedom Train was drawn from the State Library's extensive archives. These, along with documents from other parts of the State, will be placed on the Freedom Train.

Rare manuscripts and documents from the State Library commemorate important milestones in the history of civil liberties in New York. Beginning with the Flushing Remonstrance in 1657, one of the State's earliest testimonies to the desire for religious freedom, this history is traced through three centuries to the Anti-Discrimination Law which Governor Dewey signed in 1945 with 22 different pens.

The Flushing Remonstrance was the answer of the colonists to an official ban on the Quaker religion, issued by the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant. Although many of the petitioners who composed this historic protest against intolerance could not even write their names, they did know that they desired " to doe unto all men as wee desire all men should doe unto us."

Another memorable document included in the exhibit is the Charter of Libertyes and Priviledges of October, 1683. The charter marks the first time " the people " of the State were given a voice in their government, and it contains provisions which are embodied in our present constitution. Granted by Governor Thomas Dongan to the inhabitants of New York, it may properly be called the earliest constitution of the State.

Albany was the scene of the writing of a famous document, the Albany Plan of Union. Drawn up by Benjamin Franklin at the Convention of 1754, the Plan was the most important federal measure in the colonies before the Revolution. A closer union among the colonies was needed, and the Plan provided for a general government composed of a Grand Council of popularly elected representatives. Ironically the Plan was rejected by the colonial assemblies on the ground that it gave too much power to the Crown and by the Crown because it gave too much power to the people. It represents, however, the first real attempt to form a federal union of the colonies.

Under the Continental Congress and the stress of the Revolutionary period, New York received her first Constitution in 1777. This original document indicates that full protection of individual rights was assured to all the people. Eleven years later, in 1788, New Yorkers

in convention opposed the ratification of the Federal Constitution on the ground that it contained no bill of rights. As a remedy they proposed 33 "suggested" amendments and attached them to the signed Constitution. One of these amendments provided that no President could serve more than two terms in office. The original signed constitution and journal of proceedings of the convention are among the many documents in the Freedom Train exhibit.

The Freedom Train is being sponsored by the New York State Association of Newspaper Publishers, the New York State Association of Newspaper Owners and the New York Society of Editors, along with the commission appointed by Governor Dewey. They will be assisted by the railroad companies of New York.

LEGISLATURE LEGALIZES EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA

An amendment to the Education Law by the 1948 Legislature establishes the high school equivalency diploma as legal evidence of high school education. Holders of the equivalency diploma are now eligible for jobs, licenses and admission to institutions of higher education previously open only to graduates of a four-year high school course.

Where high school graduation is a requirement for admission to professional licensing examinations or to professional or preprofessional study, the equivalency diploma will be recognized and accepted by the Education Department as fulfilling that requirement, just as Regents and local high school diplomas are now recognized and accepted.

Both veterans and nonveterans are eligible to apply for the equivalency diploma, provided they are 21 years of age or over and are residents of New York State. The diploma was established by the Board of Regents on February 28, 1947, to be issued by the State Education Department to qualified candidates who attain satisfactory scores on a series of comprehensive examinations, known as Tests of General Educational Development.

These examinations are given at regular intervals throughout the year at 27 centers in upstate New York and at nine centers in New York City. More than 7000 applicants in the State have taken the tests for this diploma since October 1947. Of those tested, 89 per cent were successful in earning the diploma.

Headquarters for the equivalency testing program are located at 40 Steuben street, Albany 7, N. Y. Cornelius P. Turner is the director.

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PHILETUS HELFER DIES

Philetus M. Helfer, superintendent of the fifth supervisory district of Onondaga county from 1929 to 1943, died on February 28th. He had previously served as principal at Marathon, Fulton-Marcellus and Skaneateles and as teacher at Auburn.

Mr Helfer inaugurated the first academic classes for prisoners in 1905 and was head instructor at Sing-Sing and at Auburn state prisons.

Mr Helfer was graduated in 1902 from Syracuse University. His son, Martin A. Helfer, is superintendent of schools in Binghamton.

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ANNUAL MEETING

The Council of School Superintendents has announced that the 1948 annual meeting will be held October 4th–6th at Saranac Inn.

The cooperative class in retailing at Kingston High School arranged a series of three window displays in local business establishments in February as a demonstration of classroom teaching in retail advertising. Class committees secured window space and properties for display by courtesy of shop owners. This annual program includes an invitation to the public to send suggestions and comments on the displays to the retailing class.

The illustration above shows one of the displays.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

Building plans approved by the Division of School Buildings and Grounds of the Department include the following:

Peekskill, electrical installation in Drum Hill School, $1100

Walton, heating installation in Miller Avenue School, $3840; roof repairs at Townsend School, $3493; repairs at high school, $1500

Canajoharie, new fire escape for grade school, $4200

Maybrook, repairs to roof and building, lighting, $45,000

Greece, district 15, new elementary school, $471,747.91

Harrietstown, district 2, school at Lake Colby, $100,000

Kinderhook, district 2, heating installations, $5000

Portville, new school bus garage, $60,000

Lyons, purchase of house for classroom use, $8870

Elma, district 3, heating installation, $2500

Cold Spring Harbor, improvements in auditorium, $688

DR J. HILLIS MILLER INAUGURATED

Dr J. Hillis Miller, formerly Associate Commissioner of Education for New York State, was inaugurated as president of the University of Florida on March 5th at Gainesville, Florida.

Among the speakers at the inaugural convocation was Dr George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois and formerly Commissioner of Education for New York State, who spoke on "The Role of Education in International Affairs."

Former Regent Owen D. Young and Doctor Stoddard were among those who received honorary degrees at the inaugural convocation.

Dr Charles A. Brind jr, Counsel for the Department, represented the State Board of Regents and the State Education Department at the ceremonies.

WORKSHOP PLANNED AT COOPERSTOWN

A week's workshop on the Teaching of State and Local History will be offered to the teachers of the State by the New York State Historical Association at Cooperstown, July 11th–17th. Such topics as materials and methodology for teaching New York State and local history, audio-visual aids, teacher preparation for instruction in local history and similar matters will be surveyed. Mary E. Cunningham, associate in publications and education of the State Historical Association, will be chairman. Ralph Adams Brown, chairman of the Social Studies Department, Cortland State Teachers College, will be principal consultant. Other participants in the workshop will include Dr Erling M. Hunt and William G. Tyrrell of Columbia University; Dorothy Harris, State Teachers College, Oneonta; Dr W. Stephen Thomas, director, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; Edna L. Jacobsen, Manuscripts and History Section, State Library; Loretta E. Klee, director of social studies, Ithaca; Helen M. Cook, Perry; Mildred F. McChesney and Elizabeth B. Carey, State Education Department. Inquiries concerning this workshop should be sent to Mary E. Cunningham, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown.

During the same week, four seminars on American culture will be offered at Cooperstown on the following topics:

The Writing of Local History, with Dr Albert B. Corey, State Historian, as chairman. These seminars will take the place of the Institutes for Local Historians held in recent years by the Office of the State Historian.

History in Museums, with Dr Carl E. Guthe, Director of the State Museum, as chairman.

Collecting of Folklore, with Duncan Emrich, Chief of the Folklore Section, Library of Congress, as chairman.

Early Arts and Crafts, with Lewis N. Wiggins, founder of Wiggins Old Tavern, Northampton, Mass., and nationally known authority in the field, as chairman. This seminar is jointly sponsored with the Early American Industries Association.

Meetings will be held at Fenimore House, the central quarters of the New York State Historical Association, and at The Farmers' Museum.

A registration fee of $15 will also cover the cost of luncheons for the week. Further information may be had from Louis C. Jones, director, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown.

STATE COLLEGES OFFER DRIVER TRAINING

A series of intensive courses in driver education and training for secondary school teachers will be given at State Teachers Colleges in Buffalo, July 19th–23d; Brockport, July 26th–30th; Albany, August 9th–13th; Oswego, August 16th–27th. Tuition will be free. Similar courses were given at New Paltz, April 19th–23d, and Cortland, June 7th–11th.

The courses have been arranged by the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Teacher Education and the Division of Secondary Education of the State Education Department in cooperation with the American Automobile Association, the New York State Safety Commission, local automobile clubs and local police departments.

An advisory committee for the program includes Walter Hofheim, president, New York State Automobile Association; John A. Gaffney, superintendent, New York State Police; Thomas Vosburgh, director, State Highway Safety Council; Emmett R. Gaugh, chairman, State Youth Commission; Thomas W. Ryan, director, State Division of Safety; Clifford J. Fletcher, commissioner, State Bureau of Motor Vehicles; and Associate Commissioner Harry V. Gilson, Assistant Commissioner Hermann Cooper and Dr Warren W. Knox, Director of Secondary Education, all of the State Education Department.

Thomas R. Gibson, State College for Teachers at Albany, is state director for the program. Harold O. Carlton, educational consultant, Traffic Engineering and Safety Department of the American Automobile Association, will be the instructor.

Local directors include: John G. Vett at New Paltz; Gustave B. Timmel at Cortland; Robert E. Albright at Buffalo; Ernest Tuttle at Brockport; Thomas R. Gibson at Albany; Howard Hall at Oswego.

"A great many school officials have shown an interest in the establishment of driver training classes for secondary school pupils," said Assistant Commissioner Hermann Cooper. "The intensive training programs have been established in order that secondary school teachers to be assigned driver education classes may have an opportunity to receive special instruction in this important field. Specialized training is needed for effective safety education. Driver education is now recognized by educators as the most logical and direct means of permanently reducing traffic accidents on our streets and highways. Drivers of tomorrow are high school pupils of today.

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INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIPS

Maintenance scholarships valued at $800 for a two-year period of study are available at the Fashion Institute of Technology and Design, New York City, for high school graduates wishing to train for work in the apparel and allied trades. Tuition at the school is free to all students accepted.

The institute is accredited by the State Education Department and is under the supervision of the Board of Education of the City of New York in conjunction with the Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry. Organized in 1944, this is the first institution of its kind to offer training to young people on a postsecondary level for positions as junior executives, assistant designers and technicians in the apparel and allied trades.

Applicants for scholarships covering full tuition must have the recommendation of their high school principal. Transcripts of scholastic and health records are required. Requests for application blanks should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Fashion Institute of Technology, 225 West 24th street, New York 11, N. Y.

Department Staff

A. K. GETMAN SUCCEEDS OAKLEY FURNEY

The resignation of Oakley Furney, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, was accepted with regret by the Board of Regents, meeting in Albany March 19th. Mr Furney retired on March 31st.

To succeed Mr Furney as Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, the Regents appointed Dr Arthur K. Getman, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education and for the past several months Acting Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education.

Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding, in announcing the resignation of Mr Furney to the Regents, said:

Mr Furney's services and outstanding accomplishments in the field of vocational and specialized education have been of great and continuing value to the State. He has been largely responsible for the development of a comprehensive program of vocational education in agriculture, commerce and industry which has attracted wide attention. His leadership as New York State Director of Vocational Education for National Defense during World War II resulted in the training of more than one million men and women for the critical war industries. The retirement of Mr Furney from active service is a loss which will be felt by his associates, by school officials and by the many agencies of labor and management with which he has cooperated so successfully for so many years.

In accepting Mr Furney's resignation the Regents recorded "their sense of gratitude for his long and valuable service in the field of vocational education."

Mr Furney was appointed Assistant Commissioner on July 1, 1942. He has served on the staff of the Department since 1919, first as supervisor of part-time education and later as Chief of the Bureau of Industrial and Technical Education. He had previously been director of vocational education in the public schools of Albany and director of industrial teacher training at the State Normal School in Buffalo. In 1943 he was appointed by the United States Commissioner of Education to serve on a consulting committee on vocational technical training.

Mr Furney was graduated from the State Normal School at Brockport and received his bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan. He holds a master of pedagogy degree from State College for Teachers at Albany.

Doctor Getman has been associated with the Department since 1915 and has been Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education since 1928. He was formerly professor of agricultural education at Rutgers College and also head of the department of science and agriculture at Cortland State Normal School. He holds a bachelor of science degree from Cornell University and a master of education degree from Harvard University. He received an honorary degree of doctor of science from Alfred University in 1934.

Doctor Getman is widely known for his professional activities with the American Vocational Association which he has served as president. During World War II he was Associate State Administrator for War Savings, with special responsibility for the school savings program. In 1937 he toured the Scandinavian countries as representative of the American Youth Commission and the American Vocational Association to make a special study of their vocational and technical educational services. He has lectured at a number of colleges and is the author of several books and is editor of a series of texts for schools and colleges.

Doctor Getman assumed the duties of his new position on April 1st.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COORDINATOR APPOINTED

Fred Warner Neal was appointed coordinator of public relations for the Department, effective March 15th.

Mr Neal comes to the Department from the United States Department of State, where he was consultant on Russian affairs for the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. In this capacity he set up the Voice of America radio broadcast to U.S.S.R. He has also been chief of foreign economic research on U.S.S.R. in the Department of State.

In his new position Mr Neal will direct the Department's activities that have a bearing upon public understanding and appreciation of the State's educational program and of the accomplishments and plans of the schools.

Commissioner Spaulding in announcing the appointment, stated:

Mr Neal's appointment represents a major step in the Department's plans to develop a constructive and comprehensive program of acquainting the public with the work of the schools — their weaknesses as well as their strengths, and their plans for the future as well as their past accomplishments. In Mr Neal I feel that we have secured a person who has both an active appreciation of what can be done and the energy, enthusiasm and capacity for working with people which will enable him to do it.

Mr Neal is 32 years old, a native of Northville, Mich. He received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts in economics at the University of Michigan, the latter in 1937, and was Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 1942. He was editor of the Northville (Michigan) Record and the Michigan Daily and prior to World War II was Washington correspondent for the United Press and the Wall Street Journal. During the war he served with the Office of Strategic Services and the Naval Air Corps in Russia and Siberia, with the rank of lieutenant.

HANNAN DIES

William E. Hannan, who retired in 1947 after 32 years as legislative reference librarian of the New York State Library, died March 7th at his home in Slingerlands.

In reporting Mr Hannan's death to the Board of Regents at its meeting on March 19th, Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding said that his service "was marked by a fine competence, an abounding enthusiasm and an extreme fidelity, and his helpfulness and friendliness won him the esteem and affection of his colleagues and staff." The Regents expressed their appreciation for Mr Hannan's long and faithful service and recorded their regret at his death.

ADLER RESIGNS

Irving S. Adler, a member of the staff of the State Historian's office since 1911, retired in January.

"His amazing memory and his capacity for handling details made him an invaluable member of the staff," said Dr Albert B. Corey, State Historian. "He was largely responsible for the ordering and the successful placement of the historic markers around the State. He served New York State well. He remains available as a consultant on all matters relating to historical markers and historical records pertaining to the State Historian's office."

Mr Adler is a graduate of Albany Academy.

MILES HONORED

Caswell M. Miles, supervisor of physical education and recreation with the State Education Department, was made an Honor Award Fellow in the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation at a meeting of that association at Kansas City, Mo., April 19th–23d. The award was made in recognition of distinguished service to the profession. Mr Miles was vice president of the association last year.

Caswell M. Miles

Mr Miles has been on the staff of the State Education Department since 1935. In 1934–35 he was Director of Adult Recreation for the State, in connection with the Works Progress Administration program.

Mr Miles has been editor of the State Athletic Association Bulletin for 13 years and editor of the New York State Journal for Health, Physical Education and Recreation for three years. He has written and collaborated on several bulletins in his field and is the author of a number of articles in professional magazines.

PLANS LIBRARIES

L. Marion Moshier, public library supervisor of the Library Extension Division, New York State Library, assisted with plans for the establishment of regional library service in Nova Scotia.

In December at the request of the Provincial Government, Miss Moshier was granted a leave of absence to make an appraisal of library possibilities in Nova Scotia. In January she presented the plan to the governing bodies of the towns and municipalities of Annapolis county — the famed Evangeline country. This county voted to establish and support the first regional library in the province. Steps are now under way to acquire a competent staff, book stock and equipment. Headquarters for the first region will be at Annapolis Royal.

The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia recognizing the importance of libraries has passed an act to provide for the support of regional libraries and will match the funds raised by cities, towns and municipalities.

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HEALTH WORKSHOP

A three-week health education workshop for secondary schools will be held at Syracuse University July 5th to 24th. Sponsored by the university, the workshop is arranged in consultation with the State Education Department, the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association and the National Tuberculosis Association.

Open to anyone interested in health teaching, the workshop will carry three hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. Scholarships are available through certain local tuberculosis association chapters.

REGIONAL LIBRARY EXPERIMENT BEGINS

An experiment in regional library service, the first of its kind in New York State, is now under way in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and St Lawrence. The Board of Regents approved the plan in March, following appropriation of $100,000 by the 1948 Legislature for such a purpose. Designation of the area for the experiment was made by the Regents when they met in Albany on April 16th.

Selection of the area for the establishment of such a program was based on available funds as well as the need for developing adequate library service in a district of small communities with widely separated population centers — a combination of factors that provides a suitable setting for the experiment. The exact location of the library service center will be determined later.

Many officials and several civic organizations in the three counties expressed interest in the project and the advantages it presents for their communities. The Jefferson county board of supervisors and the Potsdam chamber of commerce adopted resolutions urging that the program be initiated in that area.

The area selected for the experiment was one of 15 regions considered for such a program after a survey of public library service throughout the entire State was made by the Division of Research of the State Education Department, at the request of the New York Library Association. Within this region of 5358 square miles there are 48 public libraries, but only one, at Watertown, gives full-time service. Although the area has a population of 197,916, there are 58,179 people totally without library service at this time. Informal library service is available for 8764 of the area's population.

The regional library program is designed specifically for service to libraries already established and is in no sense a public library nor an agency for the setting up of new community libraries. Its functions include purchase of a wide variety of books for loan to local libraries and the organization of a union catalog to list the holdings of all the libraries in the region in order to facilitate the arrangement of interlibrary loans. It will provide professional leadership to the librarians of the region and give expert advice on the development of library services, book selection and other functions of the local library. Specialized services on a contract fee basis will also be possible under the regional service plan.

The plan in no way alters the authority of local library boards and does not change the established system of state grants to local libraries. It is expected that the advantage of increased resources in book stock and general services will provide opportunity for local libraries to expand service to their communities and possibly to extend them to adjacent areas lacking a library through the transportation service made available by the regional service center. Small school libraries, many with a very limited book stock, will benefit by the increased availability of books made possible under the regional program. "Bookmobiles" — automobiles stocked with shelves of books — might be used for this purpose. The "bookmobiles" would be provided in the first instance by the counties or local libraries acting together under contract.

Raymond E. Williams of Elmira was named director of the regional library service center early in May. Mr Williams has been director of the Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, and librarian of the Chemung County Library for the past two and a half years. He is president of the New York Library Association. He was graduated from Lehigh University and received his library training at the Syracuse University School of Library Science. He has also worked in the Rochester Public Library and served as assistant director of the Public Library of Hartford, Conn.

A quonset-type building houses the Clayton Free Library until a permanent structure can be erected.

This temporary home of the Women's Civic Club and the Clayton Free Library, for which the club provides building and maintenance, is the first of its type in the vicinity. It is about 18 by 36 feet, with double windows set into the roof on three sides. The building was erected on the lot purchased by the Civic Club some years ago, and will serve as a temporary home until building supplies and labor are easier to obtain.

WHITESVILLE REORGANIZES

Whitesville has formed a new, enlarged library association and has conducted a drive which resulted in a membership of 200. Glenn Mapes is president of the newly elected board of trustees. Members of the local Exchange Club were instrumental in the reorganization of the library. A committee has been appointed, including Mrs Fred Seger, librarian, to work with the library board for the purchase of new books.

Plans are under way for a new building to be erected as a memorial to Whitesville veterans of both World Wars.

RANDOLPH BENEFACTOR DIES

Joel H. Foy, industrialist, philanthropist, world traveler and humanitarian, died in East Orange, N. J., in January. A native of Randolph, N. Y., he had always been interested in the public library there. He established a $30,000 endowment fund in addition to $50,000 for a library building, to be called the Emma Foy Memorial in honor of his deceased wife.

Randolph citizens feel they can best express their thanks to Mr Foy through carrying the whole project to a successful conclusion and through making greatest possible use of the new facilities.

THURLOW WEED COLLECTION PLACED

The University of Rochester has been given outright possession of the entire Thurlow Weed Collection of letters, manuscripts and scrapbooks relating to 19th century American political life.

Long on deposit at the University's Rush Rhees Library, the collection has now been given to the University by Thurlow Weed's greatgranddaughters, Mrs Harriet Weed Hollister Spencer of Rochester, Mrs Elizabeth Hollister Frost Blair of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Mrs Isabelle Hollister Tuttle of New Haven, Conn.

" From an historian's point of view, it would be impossible to exaggerate the value of the Thurlow Weed Collection," said John R. Russell, university librarian, in announcing the gift. " Its great range, including items as early as 1816 and as late as 1882, its thousands of letters from men and women in all walks of life, the wealth of historical material furnished by these letters in particularly crucial periods of the Nation's life, all bear witness to its importance and to the importance of the name it bears."

The collection comprises over 15,000 manuscripts, 12 volumes of early American newspapers and several volumes of pamphlets, scrapbooks and books relating to the career of Thurlow Weed, who has been called the first really great member of a line of political bosses and one of the greatest party leaders of all times.

While all the material is of great historical interest, the most valuable part of the gift is a group of approximately 1750 letters from such prominent national figures of the period as William Henry Seward, secretary of state under President Lincoln, Millard Fillmore, Hamilton Fish and many others. These letters were segregated by Thurlow Weed's daughter, Harriet Ann Weed, and bound into 20 volumes.

Thurlow Weed was a Rochesterian, coming to that city in 1822 as junior editor of the Rochester Telegraph, and remaining until 1830, when he moved to Albany to found the Albany Evening Journal and carry on his work as a leading journalist and statesman.

His granddaughter, Mrs George C. Hollister, was an ardent worker for the admission of women to the University of Rochester and was closely associated with many of the university's activities. George C. Hollister was graduated from the university in 1877 and served as a member of its board of trustees from 1890 until his death.

Much of the material in the collection was used by Dr Gyndon G. Van Deusen, professor of history, in writing the biography, Thurlow Weed: Wizard of the Lobby, published in 1947 by Little, Brown and Co.

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LIBRARY ADDITION

Appropriate ceremonies for breaking of ground to start an addition to the Woodstock Library were held March 3d and a miniature replica of the proposed project was unveiled. Walter Van Wagenan, president of the library, presided.

After the program there was a reception in the Woodstock Town Hall, with trustees of the library acting as hosts.

The 100-year old building, which originally housed a physician's office and was the scene of one of the earliest drug dispensing units in Ulster county, will be preserved and the familiar façade will not be changed. The proposed addition will make the library much larger and space will be provided for meeting rooms, reading space and for the housing of the many books now in storage.

The overcrowded children's portion is to be enlarged to care for the collection of books for which the Woodstock Library is noted.

ALBANY COLLEGE PLANS WORKSHOP ON BOOKS

A Workshop on Young People's Books and Reading is being planned, to be given at New York State College for Teachers at Albany, July 19th–30th, under the sponsorship of the college and the school library supervisors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. The course is open to school and public librarians and to those who have completed a year's course in library science. The course will feature the practices and materials essential to keep a library in close gear with the most forward-looking school programs, so that reading may be fostered as an important part of the lives of young people and of youth programs.

Margaret Scoggin, librarian of the Nathan Straus Branch of the New York Public Library, known for her work with young people in public libraries and in schools as well as for her library school teaching and radio work, will be instructor and workshop leader. She is the author of The Lure of Danger and Chucklebait.

The two-week course will carry two points of college credit. The fee will be $14 for residents of New York State and $20 for those from outside the State.

Inquiries and applications for registration should be sent to Esther Stallmann, State College for Teachers, Albany 3.

Living arrangements for the period of the workshop may be made with Mrs Bertha E. Brimmer, Secretary, Alumni Office, State College for Teachers, Albany.

READING CONFERENCE

"Library Service for Elementary School Children" is the subject for a discussion conference to be held at State Teachers College, Geneseo, July 12th–16th. This conference, now called for the eighth year by the Geneseo college, is planned for teachers, supervisors, principals and librarians of public libraries as well as for school librarians.

The program will include discussion on possibilities and values in the use of books and libraries with children and in developing children's libraries and library service. Many outstanding elementary school librarians of the State will speak and act as discussion leaders. Sessions will be arranged for teachers who wish to know children's books and some of the effective library methods. The program will provide opportunity for librarians of central schools and high schools to explore methods and materials important for work at the elementary level.

MILAM GOES TO U. N.

Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the American Library Association, was appointed director of libraries of the United Nations Department of Public Information, effective May 1st. Mr Milam will devote the next two years, prior to his intended retirement, to the organizing of the United Nations library services and to establishing relations with libraries throughout the world.

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RURAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The article in the February issue of Farm Journal, "Effie Marble, Neighbor," describes a library service on Baptist Hill in Ontario county in an old-fashioned general store run by Effie and Harry Marble. The community library is housed in the loft of the store, and the store does not even have a key!

A. L. A. ISSUES BUILDING HELPS

A book and two pamphlets aimed at helping librarians who are planning new buildings or remodeling present quarters have recently been issued by the American Library Association.

Library Buildings for Library Service consists of papers delivered at the University of Chicago Library Buildings Institute, August 1946. Flexibility and functional design in library planning, provision for special services, illumination, air treatment and legal and financial aspects of building planning are some of the topics covered in the book's 12 chapters. Architects, engineers and librarians contributed to the discussion. (216p. 1947. $3.50.)

The Library Building is a symposium on library services and building requirements. This cooperative study is designed to assist in making library buildings better long-term investments. The publication is reprinted from the Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects, July and September 1947. (50p. 1947.)

An open letter from the school librarian, entitled *Dear Mr. Architect,* is being reprinted by the American Library Association. This pamphlet, prepared by a committee of the American Association of School Librarians, is an informal presentation of suggestions for the planning of school library quarters. (13p. 1946. single copy 35c.)

A National Plan for Public Library Service, by Carleton B. Joeckel and Amy Winslow, has just been published by the American Library Association. With this publication the A. L. A. Committee on Postwar Planning concludes its proposals for a postwar program for the American public library.

This volume contrasts the ideals of dynamic library service with present-day realities and outlines a proposed system of public libraries and integrated library functions designed to provide a high level of service throughout the Nation. The plan also implements the basic scheme by consideration of a number of related topics: library collections, personnel, buildings, citizen interest and research projects. Proposals are summarized in the final chapter.

Although the plan places primary responsibility on local library units, it is national in scope and suggests in detail the appropriate roles of the state and national governments in the library economy. The book includes a chapter by Lowell Martin entitled "The Potential Role of the American Public Library." (192p. 1948. $3.)

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BOOKS HELP LIBRARIANS

The Library Building, issued by the American Library Association (50p. $1.25), is a symposium on library services and building requirements. Its purpose is to assist in making library buildings better long-term investments.

By Way of Introduction, in a revised edition published by the American Library Association (142p. $1.25), is a list of recreational reading for young people of high school age. Books are grouped by reading interests, bringing together fiction and nonfiction titles.

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ADULT LIBRARY IN SCHOOL

Ellicottville has formed an adult reading section in the central school library which is open to the public on Saturday afternoons. Several clubs have shown interest by voting contributions to this public-spirited project. The Garden Club, the Columbian Reading Circle, Fortnightly Club and Ellicottville Club have helped buy the necessary supplies to get this work started. Individuals have helped by donating books, and books as memorials have been solicited.

Health and Physical Education

REPORT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN PUPILS' HEALTH

Steady and consistent improvement in the health status of public school pupils in New York State is indicated from school health service reports for the school year 1946–47.

School health examinations with a follow-up to insure remedial treatment of defects were recorded as follows, based on the schools' enrolment:

Union free schools: 96.5 per cent examined; 61.2 per cent received treatment

Central rural schools: 94.4 per cent examined; 54.1 per cent received treatment

Village schools: 94.3 per cent examined; 73.4 per cent received treatment

City schools: 91.7 per cent examined; 69.9 per cent received treatment

These figures do not include records in New York City, Buffalo and Rochester, which carry their own medical inspection programs.

Various factors enter into the record of remedial treatment for defects found by medical examination of pupils. In some rural districts of the State the lack of facilities for medical and dental treatment is given as an explanation of the seeming neglect of follow-up correction of defects. From a field study made of a selected group of high school pupils to determine the reasons for lack of treatment of defects, it appears that parental indifference, procrastination and lack of understanding accounted for 45 per cent of the neglected cases, and fear, indifference or the pupil's dislike of medical and dental care accounted for another 14 per cent.

According to the Division of Health and Physical Education, a successful health education program includes both pupils and parents, with repeated conferences between school personnel and parents to stress the importance of prompt medical and dental care.

DENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN PUBLISHED

A new bulletin in the Health Education series, The Program of the Dental Hygiene Teacher, has been distributed throughout the State to school officials and staff directly concerned with the health of school children.

The bulletin defines the dental hygiene program established by statute and Commissioner's Regulations and clarifies procedures for satisfactory functioning of the program. It deals with local organization and administration of the program, facilities and equipment and includes a job analysis of dental hygiene teachers in relation to pupil load, pupil examinations, individual instruction, contacts with parents, records and other factors of the teacher's program.

Included, on page 27, is a facsimile of the approved dental appointment blank recommended for use by the school health staff in cooperation with family dentists of the pupils. These appointment slips, prepared by the State Dental Society, have been furnished to dentists for their use when treating school children. They are to be returned by the dentist to the school to provide a means of checking on

dental corrections recommended to the pupil's parents. It is readily apparent that such a file provides a valuable instrument for safeguarding the dental health of pupils.

Active use of these blanks by the school is recommended as part of the general procedure to insure a greater percentage of dental corrections for school children in private dental offices. The blanks serve to establish good dental health habits in the school child and to demonstrate to parents that dental health is an integral part of the child's well-being.

The bulletin was prepared for the use of dental hygiene teachers, school supervising dentists, superintendents, principals, classroom teachers and others having a part in the administration and conduct of the school health program.

" Selective Service data for World War II indicate that there is an urgent need to increase the attention given to dental health education and to the control of dental disease in order that school pupils and youth will be increasingly free from remediable defects," according to this bulletin. " Statistics reveal that 95 per cent of our national population has dental caries. The school dental hygiene program is one means of gaining more widespread understanding of the educational and preventive aspects of dental health."

The bulletin was developed under the immediate supervision of Dr Chauncey D. Van Alstine and Lena K. Pearce, supervisors of dental hygiene education in the Department's Bureau of Health Service.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE SEASON OPENS

The Bureau of Guidance calls attention to the increased responsibility of school authorities and officials in the matter of employment certificates for minors with the approach of the summer employment season, and suggests that wide publicity be given this requirement through assemblies, home rooms, parent-teacher meetings and the local press.

" Both minors and employers should be reminded that an employment certificate, valid for the specific job, must be presented before a minor can be employed," says George E. Hutcherson, Chief of the Bureau of Guidance. " All minors, 14 to 18 years of age — except those of 16 and 17 years who will be employed on farms — must have either a standard employment certificate or a vacation work permit to validate their employment."

Mr Hutcherson calls attention also to the necessity for maintaining adequate facilities for employment certification on a regular and well-publicized schedule after the school year has ended and adds that effective facilities for physical examinations should be maintained and publicized throughout the summer employment period to avoid troublesome bottlenecks.

The following requirements govern the issuance of employment certificates for minors:

Farm employment of minors 14 or 15 years of age is validated only by a farm work permit.

Factory work of minors 16 and 17 years of age is validated only by a standard employment certificate.

A vacation work permit is valid only for minors 14 to 18 years of age for nonfarm or nonfactory work.

State Museum

SCIENCE SERVICE OUTLINES IRON DEPOSITS

Two areas of especially strong magnetic attraction indicating the presence of iron ore deposits of possible commercial value have been outlined in Franklin county by the New York State Science Service. The two areas will probably be investigated further by iron mining companies since the magnetic indications are particularly strong and extend over a wide area. They are so heavily covered by glacial deposits, however, that only drilling would establish the true value of the ore deposits.

Maps showing the results of geophysical field studies carried on in the northwest Adirondack Mountain region by the State Science Service during the summers of 1946 and 1947 have been put on open file in the office of the State Geologist, Room 448, State Education Building, Albany.

Location of these areas was based upon aero-magnetic maps compiled by the United States Geological Survey during 1945 and 1946, using airplane-towed geophysical instruments perfected during the war. Later, field parties on foot mapped the section, covering an area of 9500 acres and a distance, along traverse lines, of 198 miles.

The survey will be continued by the State Science Service during the summer of 1948 and additional maps will be added to the open file as they are completed. The results of the magnetic surveys will be published later.

PROGRESS OF GEOLOGICAL STUDIES REPORTED

The New York State Science Service issued in March a brief progress report of geological investigations conducted during the summer of 1947 by Robert E. Stevenson and W. S. Skinner, temporarily employed by the Office of the State Geologist to study geologic structures of the Middle Devonian rocks of Otsego county. This preliminary statement was issued to acquaint the geologists and industrial organizations with the general results of the work in advance of the more formal final report to be published later.

The study was devoted to an analysis of the Middle Devonian rocks of Otsego county and western Chenango county. Two charts which accompany the brief text and tables show the preliminary determinations of the slope of these rocks and a preliminary structural contour map of the area.

It is hoped that this release, entitled Report of Investigation No. 1, will be the first of a series of progress reports on the work of the State Science Service.

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ART EXHIBIT

The New York State Museum for the first time in many years held a special evening opening to mark the installation of the comprehensive Third Annual Show of the Albany Artists Group.

The exhibit was on display from February 25th until April 2d.

NEW LAWS AFFECTING EDUCATION

(*Continued from page 219*)

for one and two-teacher districts is to be computed as the average daily attendance of the year immediately preceding the year in which the first payment of the apportionment is paid. Another important feature of the new formula is the so-called size correction factor for central school districts. This device increases the average daily attendance in grades 7 through 12 for registered high schools where actual average daily attendance is between 392 and 692, by 20 per cent of the difference between the actual figure and 692. Where the actual figure is less than 393, it is increased by 60. For grades kindergarten through 6, if the actual figure is below 316, it is increased by 10 per cent of the difference between such figure and 316. The new formula contains the so-called "Ives Law" which heretofore was contained only in section 3602 (but not in section 3603) and which authorizes the Commissioner to withhold 25 per cent of a district's state aid in certain instances. The so-called "five-mill check" provision is also contained in the new formula; the new section provides that any district receiving its apportionment thereunder may receive no other quotas, except the transportation, building and elementary tuition quota of $25 per pupil. The new section contains the provision of the 1945 formula under which districts receiving less under such formula than under a previous one, will be reimbursed in the amount of the difference on application to the Commissioner of Education, until the new apportionment equals or exceeds the old one. The law takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 161 extends the provisions of the so-called "Emergency Teachers' Salary Law of 1947" which would have expired on March 31, 1948, to July 1, 1948. This, in the main, extends the $25 per month per teacher state aid quota to school districts for that period.

Chapter 441 authorizes the Commissioner of Education to apportion to certain school districts, for the school year 1948–49, such sums as the exigencies warrant, in accordance with an equitable method adopted by him and approved by the Director of the Budget. The school districts involved are those where the pupil attendance is extraordinarily increased as a result of the construction and operation of new housing developments, whether public or private, substantially increasing the population of the school district. The law appropriates $200,000 and takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 511 authorizes the Commissioner of Education to apportion the sum of $3,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to reimburse sponsors of nonprofit school lunch programs, to the extent that federal funds are insufficient to reimburse such sponsors pursuant to school lunch program agreements under the "National School Lunch Act." An amount of $210,000 having been necessarily spent in advance of formal authorization, the sum of $2,990,000, or so much thereof as necessary, is appropriated for immediate use. From a further appropriation of $1,250,000 the Commissioner is authorized to lend or advance, in anticipation of the receipt of any federal apportionments, allocations or grants, such sums as the sponsors of such programs may be entitled to receive from such federal moneys under the agreements. The federal moneys, upon receipt, are to be applied to reimburse the State to the extent of any loans or advances made. To the extent that the federal moneys prove insufficient for reimbursement of the State, the deficiency is to be covered out of the first appropriation mentioned above. No advances may be made, however, except to the extent that the Commissioner of Education is authorized to use federal funds for such reimbursement, or to the extent that funds are available from the first appropriation referred to, or from a combination of such sources.

Chapter 660 provides for certain ad-

vance payments of state aid for the period of July 1 to December 31, 1948, to city school districts which on January 1, 1944, had a fiscal year identical with the calendar year. The total of all amounts so advanced to a school district must be deducted from the first apportionment payable in 1949. This chapter takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 691 amends section 1806 so as to substitute the date of the commencement of work on a school building for the date on which the voters approve the necessary tax therefor, in connection with the determination of the number of pupils in the school districts comprising a central school district for the purpose of calculating the building cost item for state aid purposes.

Chapter 718 amends section 1806 with relation to the building quota payable to central school districts organized prior to 1941 in which the approval of a bond issue by the voters was delayed due to an appeal to the Commissioner of Education in connection with the organization meeting.

Laws Relating to Taxation and Financial Administration

Chapter 651 amends the provisions of chapter 278 of the Laws of 1947 by allowing the counties which were heretofore authorized to levy local nonrealty taxes for educational purposes only, to levy such taxes for general county purposes. It further adds to the list of permissible taxes a utility use tax on gas, electricity, water, refrigeration, steam, telephone and telegraph service (up to 3 per cent of the charge); a privilege tax on any trade, business, profession, vocation or commercial activity, up to $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent of all receipts and on financial business up to $\frac{3}{5}$ of 1 per cent; an occupancy tax on rooms in hotels, apartment hotels and lodging houses. The 1947 chapter is further amended by giving such taxing power to cities of over 25,000 (instead of 100,000). The amendment, finally, authorizes any county using such taxes to set aside for educational purposes all or any portion of the moneys collected (after expenses), in which event distribution is to be made quarterly to the several school districts in the county in accordance with the total average daily attendance (for the last preceding school year) of pupils residing in each such district without regard to the location of the school attended.

Chapter 831 amends subdivision 2 of section 33 of the Town Law so as to make it the duty of the town assessors to prepare for each school district wholly or partly in the town a duplicate of that part of the assessment roll applying to the district, and to deliver the appropriate portion of the assessment roll to the school districts involved on or before September 15th.

Chapters 35, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 125, 126, 127, 128, 186, 240, 241, 264, 265, 266, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 421, 434, 435, 471, 475, 476, 477, 478, 485, 527, 568 and 822 exclude school taxes for varying periods from the tax limitation imposed by article VIII, section 10, of the State Constitution. One hundred per cent exclusions are effective for the following cities: Amsterdam, Beacon, Binghamton, Cohoes, Elmira, Fulton, Glen Cove, Gloversville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Peekskill, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Rye, Salamanca, Saratoga Springs, Tonawanda, Troy and Watertown. Seventy-five per cent exclusions are in effect for Cortland and Schenectady; 65 per cent for Utica, 50 per cent for Auburn, Oneonta, Rensselaer and White Plains; and 35 per cent for Oneida.

Chapter 574 amends section 111-*a* of the Village Law by incorporating therein the provisions now contained in section 9751 of the Unconsolidated Laws (Laws of 1947, chapter 242) to the effect that taxes raised on real estate for educational

purposes by or on behalf of school districts are excluded from the 2 per cent constitutional tax limitation for villages.

By concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, a constitutional amendment was initiated (to be resubmitted to the 1949 Legislature, and in case of favorable action thereon, to the voters of the State at the general elections in 1949) in relation to city tax limitations.

Under this amendment, in cities under 125,000 population, the city tax limit of 2 per cent will not include taxes levied on city real estate for educational purposes. Heretofore such taxes could be excluded from the city tax limit by action of the Legislature (see chapters 35 *et seq.*, above). Under this amendment, any school district located wholly or in part in a city under 125,000 population would have its own tax limit of 1¼ per cent, except that school districts whose actual tax levy is now between 1¼ per cent and 1½ per cent would have a limit of 1½ per cent; districts whose tax levy is now between 1½ per cent and 1¾ per cent would have a tax limit of 1¾ per cent; districts whose tax levy is now between 1¾ per cent and 2 per cent would have a tax limit of 2 per cent; provided that any such school district whose limit is below 2 per cent could raise such limit by ¼ per cent by a 60 per cent vote of the qualified voters; but no further raise would be permitted until five years after the first increase; and no district could exceed the 2 per cent limit under any circumstances. Both city and school district tax limitations would be based on the equalized five-year average of assessed valuation.

Chapter 75 adds a new subdivision each to sections 1604 and 1709; it authorizes the establishment of petty cash funds in school districts, for the payment of properly itemized bills for materials, supplies or services under conditions calling for immediate payment, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Education.

Chapter 390 amends sections 1722 and 1723 in relation to payment out of school funds by union free school districts. No moneys may be drawn from such funds, except on the authorization of a resolution of the board of education and on voucher-order checks signed by the president, clerk and treasurer. The law adds the following provision:

> However, by resolution duly adopted, the board may authorize one voucher-order check to be drawn in the total amount of a duly certified payroll for the salaries of regularly appointed employees and officers legally entitled to be compensated for their services. The proceeds of such voucher-order payroll check shall be credited to a payroll account from which checks shall be signed only by the treasurer of the district and drawn payable to individual employees or officers legally entitled to be compensated for services.

Chapter 782 adds a new article 74 to the Education Law (sections 3651 and 3652), entitled "Reserve Funds." Under this article, reserve funds may be established by the school authorities of any district upon approval of the voters for financing, in whole or in part, the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The voters must specify the purpose for which the fund is established, the ultimate amount, the probable term and the source of the funds. Annual appropriations must be made to such reserve fund, which must be kept as a separate bank account. Any expenditure from such fund must first be authorized by the voters, but may be made only for the originally specified purpose. Annual reports to the Commissioner of Education and the keeping of specific types of records are prescribed. In certain city school districts the establishment of a reserve fund is subject to consent by the city authorities. In certain school districts in the Adirondack Park, the establishment of such funds is subject to the consent of the Commissioner of Education and the Comptroller. The moneys involved may be invested in obligations of the United States, the State of New York or the school district establishing the reserve fund.

Chapter 827 amends subdivision *g* of section 29.00 of the Local Finance Law. Heretofore this provision had authorized a school district to issue budget notes in cases where taxes were canceled prior to collection, by court order. This chapter provides that such budget notes may be issued where taxes were canceled under section 3512 of the Education Law.

Laws Affecting Superintendents

Chapter 88 amends sections 2209 and 2210; it raises the salaries of district superintendents from $3500 to $4150 and substitutes an annual allowance of $900 in lieu of expenses for the $600 expense account heretofore authorized.

Chapter 111 amends section 2515 so as to authorize city school districts in cities below 250,000 population to appoint superintendents of schools for terms of not to exceed five years.

Laws Regarding Retirement

Chapter 60 extends to July 1, 1949, the provisions of subdivision 5 of section 503 (formerly section 1102) permitting the return of retired teachers to active service.

Chapter 135 reduces the regular interest to be credited in the computation of state teacher retirement allowances from 4 to 3 per cent in the case of teachers who last became members of the system on or after July 1, 1948. The teacher's contribution is correspondingly increased from 4 per cent to 5 per cent for such new members. Where membership is renewed upon restoration to active service after retirement for disability, however, the old rates apply (as of the date of last retirement).

Chapter 193 adds a new provision to section 516, under which any contributor to the New York State Teachers Retirement System who is actually on a school district pay roll may, during the next five years, make additional deposits for the purchase of annuity on retirement. These additional payments are made directly to the Retirement Board and are limited to the amount of the regular annual deduction of the preceding year. Effective date is July 1, 1948.

Chapter 717 adds a new section 511-*a* to the Education Law, under which members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System may be retired on a superannuation basis five years earlier than the present law allows, but not before age 55. A member wishing to avail himself of this provision must pay into the retirement system by a single payment an amount computed at regular interest to be sufficient to increase the annuity provided by his accumulated contributions to provide a total retirement allowance of such proportion of one-half of his final average salary at the date of special service retirement as his completed years of total service credit bear to the years of service which would have been so credited had he retired at the later date. The act takes effect on July 1, 1948.

Laws Relating to Higher Education

Chapter 330 amends section 611 by extending its provisions from July 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949. The section provides for contracts between the Education Department and boards of trustees of institutions chartered by the Regents on a temporary basis to meet the emergency created by the present lack of college facilities, subject to the approval of the Director of the Budget, for the instruction in higher education of veterans of World War II and other students.

Chapter 384 amends section 211 by adding a new subdivision which reads as follows:

6 Where high school graduation or the completion of a four-year high school course is a prerequisite under any provision of this chapter, the regents may accept an equivalency high school diploma in lieu thereof. The commissioner of education, with the approval of the regents, shall fix the fee or charge to be paid by students who are applicants for such examination.

Chapter 587 amends section 608 by establishing 1200 additional war service

scholarships for veterans who were residents of this State both at the time of entry into the armed forces and at the date of application for the scholarship, to the amount of $350 a year for four years.

Chapter 753 adds a new section 313 to the Education Law and provides an antidiscrimination procedure for educational institutions of postsecondary grade. The section makes it an "unfair educational practice" to exclude or limit or otherwise discriminate against any person or persons, seeking admission as students to such institutions because of race, religion, creed, color or national origin. The right of a religious or denominational educational institution to select its students exclusively or primarily from members of such religion or denomination or to give preference to such members in selection, however, is protected. The provision makes it an unfair educational practice also to penalize any person because he initiated, testified, participated or assisted in any proceedings in the matter, but expressly allows the use of criterions other than race, religion, creed, color or national origin in the admission of students. Any person aggrieved by an alleged unfair educational practice may within one year file a petition with the Commissioner of Education, who thereupon must make an investigation. If probable cause is found to exist for crediting the allegations of the petition, the Commissioner is to attempt to induce the elimination of such practice by informal methods of persuasion, conciliation or mediation. All incidents during such informal action are to remain confidential. Where such informal methods fail to take effect, the Commissioner is empowered to refer the case to the Board of Regents, who are to file a complaint and conduct a hearing in the matter to be followed by an intermediate report by the Regents, and subsequently by an order to cease and desist, or an order to dismiss the complaint. The order of the Regents is made reviewable and enforceable by the courts. The Regents are empowered to make rules and regulations in the matter. The act takes effect July 1, 1948, but the definition of "unfair educational practice" limits the application of this term to acts committed on or after September 15, 1948.

Chapter 5 continues the life of the temporary state commission to examine into the need for and to make recommendations relative to the creation of a State University and extends the time to [redacted] its report to May 1, 1948. (The [redacted]mendations contained in this report [redacted]since been enacted into law; see [redacted]pter 695, 696, 697 and 698 below).

Chapter 695 adds a new article 8 to the Education Law (sections 351–61) and establishes a State University. This university is a corporation created "in the State Education Department within the higher educational system of the State as established under the Board of Regents." It is to be responsible for the planning, supervision and administration of facilities and provisions for higher education supported in whole or in part with state moneys. It is to consist of existing state colleges for teachers, state teachers colleges, agricultural and technical institutes and institutes of applied arts and sciences (while they are operated by the State), the Maritime Academy, colleges operated for the State under contract and such additional liberal arts, professional and graduate colleges and universities and other institutions, facilities and research centers, including a university located on a single campus, as the State may acquire, establish, operate or contract to be operated for it in the future. Until July 1, 1954, the State University is to be governed by a temporary board of trustees, consisting of 15 members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board may appoint its own staff (except that at least one executive officer must be appointed by the Commissioner of Education) but must utilize existing personnel and facilities of the Education Department. Subject to the supervision and approval of the Board of Regents, the

planning functions of the university trustees include the formulation of plans and the making of recommendations relating to the organization, development, coordination and expansion of the State University; the establishment of two health and medical centers as part of the State University, one of which is to be located in the New York City area, and the other at least 100 miles away, including schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, public health and veterinary medicine (establishment thereof to be by acquisition, absorption or expansion of existing medical training facilities or by financial aid for the expansion of existing institutions, under agreement); the establishment of four-year liberal arts colleges, professional and graduate schools, research centers or other facilities, including an integrated university located on a single campus (establishment thereof to be by acquisition, absorption or expansion of existing institutions, creation of new facilities, or financial aid for the expansion of existing institutions, under agreement); the revision of curriculums and training programs for teacher-training institutions to meet over-all and local needs, including relocation, combination or termination of existing plants and facilities; a long-range master plan for the establishment of community colleges in suitable areas based on population trends and occupational needs of the community, State and Nation, avoiding duplication of facilities and considering the possibility of utilizing existing state institutions. The administrative functions of the university trustees are also subject to the supervision and approval of the Board of Regents and include the over-all central administration, supervision and coordination of state-operated institutions in the State University including contract colleges, and of state-aided programs for higher education; the approval of the establishment of community colleges and four-year colleges under the master plan, and of their programs, courses and curriculums and their financial organization; the approval of the appointment of the heads of component institutions by the respective boards of trustees; the review and coordination of a university program budget for submission to the Commissioner of Education and incorporation into the Education Department budget. The State University trustees are to make annual reports to the Regents, the Governor and the Legislature, together with recommendations. The law becomes effective July 1, 1948. It is to be noted, however, that this chapter was amended in certain respects by chapters 697 and 698, below.

Chapter 696 adds a new article 126 to the Education Law (sections 6301–07), entitled "Community Colleges and State-Aided Four-Year Colleges." Under this article, any county, city or intermediate school district may establish a state-aided community college, or participate in the community college program of any other local sponsor (by paying an appropriate share of the expenses or by joint action). Such community colleges are to provide two-year programs of post-high school nature combining general education with technical education relating to the occupational needs of the areas involved (including special courses and extension work for part-time students). State aid is to cover one-half of the capital costs and one-third of the operating cost involved. The city, county and intermediate school district is to carry the other half of capital costs and one-third of operating costs, the final third of operating costs to be carried from tuition. These colleges are to be governed by boards of trustees appointed in part by the local sponsor and in part by the Governor; the boards of trustees are to appoint the presidents of the colleges. Community colleges in New York City may be governed by the Board of Higher Education of that city. Upon recommendation of the State University trustees, counties or adjoining cities not now adequately served by any four-year college programs may be empowered singly or jointly to establish and operate four-year college programs to be financed and ad-

ministered similarly to community colleges. The chapter takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 697 provides that the administrative functions of the State University trustees (described above) are not to become effective until April 1, 1949. The chapter takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 698 amends chapter 695 above, in various particulars, and adds a new section 351 (former section 351 being renumbered section 350) under which private institutions of higher education are to be considered as integral parts of the over-all program of higher education; the presently existing public and private institutions are to be accorded full opportunity to be heard in the formulation of plans and recommendations. The act takes effect July 1, 1948.

Miscellaneous Legislation

Chapter 22 authorizes the Commissioner of Education to enter under certain circumstances into boundary line agreements with private land owners with regard to state-owned land under the jurisdiction and control of the Education Department.

Chapter 238 amends section 121-*b* of the General Municipal Law, so as to authorize town boards to adopt ordinances for the licensing of theaters for exhibition of approved films to unaccompanied children between 8 and 16 years of age, before 6 o'clock in the evening and when schools are not in session. The law also authorizes the town to license matrons who must be provided by such theaters for supervision of the children in this connection. (This provision heretofore had only applied to cities and villages.)

Chapter 554 amends section 486 of the Penal Law with relation to the definition of delinquent children (for the purpose of commitment to reformatories or other institutions) so as to exclude children 15 years of age who commit acts which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by death or life imprisonment, when an order has been made and filed, removing the action to the Children's Court.

Chapter 659 creates a temporary state commission to initiate, formulate and execute plans for the creation of a New York State Freedom Train and appropriates $50,000 therefor.

Laws of Local Application

Adirondack Area

Chapter 826 amends subdivision *c* of section 104.00 of the Local Finance Law so as to require the consent of the Comptroller to the issuance of obligations in excess of 10 per cent of the aggregate assessed valuation, by certain school districts in the Adirondack Park, in addition to the requirement of a two-thirds vote of the voters, when authorizing such bond issue, and the approval of the Board of Regents. The chapter takes effect July 1, 1948.

Buffalo

Chapter 575 authorizes the municipal civil service commission of Buffalo to reclassify positions in the classified service under its jurisdiction.

Jamestown

Chapters 811 and 812 authorize the Commissioner of Education to consolidate certain school districts or parts of school districts with the city school district of Jamestown, whenever the voters of the districts involved have approved such consolidation and upon the consent of the Board of Education of that city.

Nassau

Chapter 25 amends the Nassau County Administrative Code to the effect that warrants for the collection of school taxes in that county may now be signed by the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors in case of the absence or inability to act of the county executive.

New York City

Chapter 269 authorizes the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York to conduct, on a fee basis, extension

courses and courses for adult education appropriate to the field of higher education.

Chapter 270 amends section 2523 by extending the suspension of subdivision 14 to September 1, 1949. The subdivision provides that, except during such period of suspension, the acceptance of certain dual employment by employes of the Board of Education in New York City vacates the original employment.

Chapter 286 extends to September 1, 1949, the provisions of subdivision 11 of section 2523 which relate to the power of the superintendent of schools in New York City to assign teachers to teach subjects other than those for which they are licensed.

Chapter 287 extends to September 1, 1949, the provisions of subdivision 4 of section 2535, dealing with dismissal of members of the teaching or supervising staff in New York City upon abolition of their positions.

Chapter 288 extends to September 1, 1949, the suspension of the provisions of subdivision 2 of section 2523, as they relate to New York City. (The provisions deal with eligible lists.)

Chapter 740 amends section 2514 in relation to New York City so as to provide that in case of changes of boundary lines between local school board districts the members of local boards are to complete their terms of service regardless of such changes affecting their residence.

Chapter 755 amends section 2514 by adding a new subdivision 5 providing for vacancies on New York City local school boards in cases of members refusing to serve or neglecting to attend three successive board meetings.

Chapter 756 amends section 2502 by providing for two new members on the New York City Board of Education so that the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Bronx each have two, and the Borough of Richmond has one representative on the board. The chapter takes effect July 1, 1948.

Chapter 860 amends section 3102, subdivision 4, paragraph *a* (relating to New York City) by eliminating the salaries of swimming teachers from the list of excepted positions and bringing these under the general operation of the Teachers Salary Law.

Rochester

Chapter 261 amends section 2526 with relation to Rochester. The amendment is of an editorial nature and does not represent a change in the substance of the provisions heretofore applying. The language of the provision is brought in line with existing conditions (the board of estimate and apportionment has long since been replaced by a city manager).

Rye

Chapter 402 amends the city charter of Rye so as to permit persons residing in ward one of the city (which area will become a part of the Rye City School District on July 1, 1949) and who are qualified voters at school elections of the city school district, except for residence therein, to vote at the annual city school election on the first Tuesday in May 1949.

Schenectady

Chapters 857 and 858 extend the boundaries of Schenectady, annexing the new territory to the city and city school district and assigning an appropriate share of the bonded indebtedness of the school districts involved to the city.

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CORRECTION

The December 1947 Bulletin to the Schools erroneously reported award of the 1947 Brewer Trophy to Dr Nickolaus L. Englehardt, former associate superintendent of schools in New York City. The award was made to Dr Nickolaus L. Englehardt jr, director of Air-Age Education Research.